FBIS
DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

25 AUGUST 1980

Egyptian-Israeli Exchange

President Anwar as-Sadat has approved a reply to Prime Minister Menahem Begin's second letter, according to MENA. It was drafted by the Political Action Committee chaired by Vice President Husni Mubarak. Minister of State for Information and Culture Mansur Hasan said that the letter was short and simple and did not include any "specific points" but was nonetheless "comprehensive." According to Jerusalem radio, As-Sadat, in an interview with MA'ARIV's Cairo correspondent--his second in three days--said that his reply to Begin included the suggestion that a tripartite summit be held after the U.S. presidential election. As-Sadat raised the point again publicly despite Begin's admonition to him in his second letter that such ideas should be pursued only through a "diplomatic, confidential exchange." As-Sadat also told MA'ARIV that he will be sending a separate message to Begin through Ambassador Sol Linowitz suggesting that they "shift to quiet diplomacy."

Israel

An Israeli Cabinet decision adopted on 24 August, carried by ITIM, "rejected and denounced" the 20 August UN Security Council resolution on Jerusalem. The decision strongly criticized the United States, saying that its "astonishing" abstention, which allowed the resolution to pass, was a "capitulation" to the blackmail of the "oil terrorists." The Cabinet found the U.S. vote all the more galling as it claimed that "clear U.S. promises exist to transfer the U.S. Embassy from the coastal area to Jerusalem." According to Jerusalem radio and the Jerusalem POST, during the Cabinet session Prime Minister Begin reported that Vice President Mondale and Secretary of State Muskie had "apologized" to Israel's UN representative for Muskie's remarks at the Security Council on the U.S. desire "to work closely with the Islamic states in order that their legitimate goals set out in Resolution 242 may be attained in peace and honor." Begin pointed out that the "Islamic" states had not been involved in Resolution 242 and that there was no reason for the United States to bring them into it now. Also, Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir said that Senator Jackson had advised Secretary Muskie against abstaining on the Jerusalem resolution but that Muskie went ahead since "the President had already made up his mind." A later Jerusalem radio report on the Cabinet meeting said that Begin is ready for a "frontal battle" with the Carter administration and that in his view "the Jews of the United States are on Israel's side; they are prepared for battle." Another minister was reported as having said that until the presidential election, Israel will enjoy the status of a "minor power" and Begin will "take advantage" of this.

Israeli-Syrian Dogfight

Jerusalem and Damascus radios reported that Israeli and Syrian fighter planes engaged in a dogfight over southern Lebanon on 24 August. The two versions agreed that a Syrian MiG-21 was downed but Damascus claimed that an Israeli plane was hit while Jerusalem insisted that all Israeli planes returned safely. Jerusalem radio said military sources estimated that the Syrian aerial "penetration" was more of an attempt to demonstrate solidarity with the Palestinians than an effort to demonstrate aggressive intentions against Israel.

PLO

According to QNA, the Kuwaiti newspaper AL-WATAN, citing Palestinian sources, reported that the PRC has decided to give "military assistance" to the Palestinian resistance. This was conveyed by Chinese authorities to a Palestinian delegation currently visiting China.

Palestinian sources said that the PRC made this decision despite U.S. "pressures," resolving not to be influenced by any "external factors." The paper did not elaborate on the type of military assistance to be given the Palestinians or whether the Chinese had clarified to the delegation the kind of U.S. pressure being exerted upon the PRC.

Iran

According to Tehran radio, Prime Minister Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i held talks with President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr on 24 August during which the two apparently came to terms over the composition of the Cabinet; later that day the prime minister addressed a letter to Hashemi Rafsanjani, speaker of the Iranian Consultative Assembly, declaring his readiness to introduce his Cabinet to the assembly. However, no definite date for this has been announced. Earlier, AFP reported that Rafsanjani had advised the assembly that "small differences" between Raja'i and Bani-Sadr were delaying the introduction of the Cabinet. AFP also said that Hasan Ayat, a leader of the Islamic Republican Party, had stated that the assembly would examine each of the cabinet members individually, a process that would no doubt delay the installation of the new government. In the meantime, according to Tehran radio's Arabic service, the prime minister said that "while the people expect us to deal first with issues of prosperity," he believes that the government's first priority is to deal with "ideological issues."

In foreign affairs, the 22 August report that five of the U.S. hostages had been killed in an escape attempt and the subsequent denial by the Iranian Foreign Ministry were briefly acknowledged without comment by Tehran's Arabic service and PARS. Another Arabic service report, citing a 24 August press headline from an unidentified newspaper, said the Foreign Ministry has asked the Soviet Union to close its consulate in Rasht instead of the one in Esfahan because the former's "sensitive location" and "uselessness." AFP, giving more details, cited a Foreign Ministry spokesman as stating that the USSR has a "strategic" reason for keeping the Rasht consulate open and that it should be closed and the one in Esfahan maintained if the Soviet Union "wanted to retain good-neighbor relations with Iran and limit its consulate's activities to consular tasks." Iran on 20 August had demanded that the USSR close one of the two consulates, but had not indicated any preference.

Libya

Maj 'Abd as-Salam Jallud, member of the General Secretariat of the General People's Congress, in a 21 August press conference reported by JANA, provided the first authoritative Libyan comment on Middle Eastern and Western reports of an abortive coup attempt in Tobruk in early August. Jallud called such reports "completely unfounded" and stressed that there had been "neither a mutiny nor any conflict." Jallud said that all that had occurred was the arrest of an Italian spy working for the Egyptians and of three Libyans in his service. Jallud said that As-Sadat's alleged state of emergency on the Libyan border is in itself an "act of aggression" but that Libya is not concerned, as the Egyptian forces are incapable of "waging aggression" without help from imperialist circles. He also denied that Libya has "amassed" forces on its Western border, saying that the present concentration there is "normal." Monitored Tripoli radio has yet to allude to the Tobruk situation in broadcasts for its domestic audience, but on 20 August it carried live reports from that city on the festivities celebration of the 1 September anniversary. This is rather early for traditional 1 September celebrations to begin, and Tobruk is the only city reported by Libyan sources to have held them.

Saudi Arabia, Pakistan

SPA reported that a "responsible source" has denied reports that talks are underway with Pakistan for the stationing of Pakistani troops in Saudi Arabia in return for $1 billion in Saudi aid. The Western press has speculated that Saudi Arabia wants well-trained

foreign Muslim troops on its territory to help protect the regime but that the Saudis do not want these troops to be Arabic-speaking in order to decrease the danger of their being influenced by dissident elements in the country. The primarily Urdu-speaking Pakistanis fit these requirements. SPA stated that while Pakistan and Saudi Arabia have a military cooperation agreement under which Pakistani military experts and technical personnel have already been assigned to Saudi Arabia, there is nothing in this arrangement linking Pakistani military support to Saudi aid. Karachi radio cited a similar Riyadh radio report without comment, giving no indication of the Pakistani attitude toward the stationing of troops in Saudi Arabia.

Afghanistan

Kabul radio announced that the United States and Egypt have entered into a "secret agreement" under which Egypt will supply Afghan insurgents with advanced weapons obtained from the Soviet Union prior to 1972 and in turn receive the "best" weapons the United States has to offer. Kabul cited as its source the London newspaper ENQELAB, which in turn had quoted an unidentified Swiss newspaper which had allegedly obtained this information from an "authorized source" at the U.S. State Department.

In an interview reported by Moscow radio's English service beamed to North America but not heard on Kabul radio, Maj Gen Gol Aqa, chief of the Main Political Department of the Afghan Army, said that the "country's armed forces" have destroyed the "major pockets" of rebel activity. Aqa said there is no "organized resistance" to the Afghan Government and that the insurgency is being carried out "by no more than 30,000 bandits" who are being trained in Pakistan and who also have bases in Iran. Gol Aqa also denied that the Afghan Army is plagued by desertions and said that, contrary to Western media reports, the relationship between Afghan and Soviet soldiers is "more than fraternal."

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'ARAFAT CHAIRS MEETING OF JOINT FORCES COMMAND

NC221729 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 1615 GMT 22 Aug 80

[Text] This morning Brother Abu 'Ammar, PLO Executive Committee chairman and commander in chief of the Palestinian revolution forces, chaired a meeting of the Supreme Military Council and the commanders of military axes and sectors to evaluate the outcome of the joint forces' heroic battle against the large Zionist raid against An-Nabatiyah, Kafr Tibnit, Arnun and Ash-Shaqif castle.

This afternoon the joint command of the Palestinian revolution and the Lebanese national movement held a meeting under the chairmanship of brother Commander Abu 'Ammar. The joint command discussed the heroic battle and adopted a number of military measures. The command also discussed the situation in Lebanon, particularly the events in Tripoli, and decided to send a delegation to try and end the problems there in coordination with the Arab Deterrent Forces.

PLO APPEALS FOR ARAB, INTERNATIONAL SUPPORT IN LEBANON

NC222007 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 1845 GMT 22 Aug 80

[22 August statement by PLO Executive Committee]

[Text] The southern Lebanese arena is witnessing a wide-scale Zionist military escalation that is manifested in a series of repeated aggressions against southern Lebanon, the latest of which being the large landing operation against An-Nabatiyah, Arnun, Kafr Tibnit and [Ash-Shaqif] castle. For this operation, the Zionist enemy mobilized a complete brigade, supported by warplanes, helicopters, heavy artillery and missiles.

The heroes of the joint forces were able to foil this aggression through a splended heroic resistance in which they demonstrated their high combat capability. The joint forces' fighters defeated the attacking Zionist forces and inflicted losses of life and equipment on them. In addition their great heroism prevented the enemy from achieving its political, military and psychological aims.

The PLO Executive Committee considers the recent Zionist aggression as well as the preceding Zionist aggressions against the Lebanese coast as part of the Zionist-isolationist plot, which is U.S.-blessed and which is designed to strike at the Palestinian revolution, the Lebanese national forces and the entire Arab nation with a view to imposing the Camp David and autonomy plots--particularly since the Zionist military escalation in the south coincided with recent Zionist measures inside our occupied territory, especially the recent action on Jerusalem. Such measures constitute a flagrant aggression and a plot against the rights of the Palestinian people and the holiest of holies of the Arab and Islamic nation.

The Zionist leaders' statements and their accompanying military concentrations along the Lebanese border clearly indicate that the Zionist-isolationist enemy, with clear U.S. blessing, is planning operations of a wider scope. Therefore, the PLO Executive Committee calls on all Arab brothers to shoulder their pan-Arab responsibilities in confronting this serious challenge, which affects not only the security and safety of the Palestinian revolution and the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples, but also the security of the whole entire nation during the most important stage of its struggle against the malicious designs of the imperialist and Zionist enemy.

The PLO Executive Committee also appeals to all the friendly and allied forces to support it in the Palestinian revolution's serious struggle against the imperialist and Zionist forces and against their aggressive designs in the area, which are currently directed against the Palestinian revolution and the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples in southern Lebanon, where the Israeli army is using the most modern military equipment and the U.S.' most modern destructive machines, including internationally banned weapons.

We appeal to all friends, brothers and allies to stand with the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples who are facing this criminal aggression. The PLO Executive Committee also addresses greetings of admiration, particularly to the masses of the steadfast Lebanese people standing in the forward trench in defense of our Arab nation.

The Palestinian revolution and its revolutionaries, who stand in the same trench with their brothers, the Lebanese strugglers, will continue to resist and struggle against all the plots and plotters. The Palestinian people will continue their revolution and struggle until they liberate their land and their holy Jerusalem.

It is a revolution until victory.

MUSLIM LEAGUE OFFICIAL SAYS JERUSALEM WILL STAY ISLAMIC

LD211006 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 0710 GMT 21 Aug 80

[Text] Jiddah, 21 Aug (SPA)--Secretary General of the Muslim World League, Ash-Shaykh Muhammad 'Ali al-Harkan, underlined today, on the occasion of the 11th anniversary of the burning of Al-Aqsa Mosque by the Jews, that in its ancient history Jerusalem was nothing but Arab, that it would never be anything but Islamic and will remain so forever, God willing and that all Islamic hearts will defend it.

Ash-Shaykh Harkan said that the Kingdom [Saudi Arabia] had declared its honorable stand vis-a-vis the Israeli action to consider a United Jerusalem, following the annexation of Arab Jersualem to it, as its capital. Moreover, the Kingdom had declared jihad for its liberation and the liberation of everything in the Arab territories from the desecration of the usurpers.

The secretary general of the Muslim World League urged the leaders of the Islamic nation and all Muslims to realize their responsibilities and role toward the Israeli transgression on what is sacred to us and to act for the liberation of Jerusalem, Al-Aqsa Mosque and Al-Ibrahimi Mosque. He said that Muslims now have no alternative but to be sincere in the jihad--in soul and money--and be sincere in their determination and in their word. He stressed that what had been taken by force can only be retaken by force and that there was no alternative to our being united and in solidarity in our confrontation with our enemy and in positively checking his aggression to serve the faith and to work constantly for the liberation of the holy places and the usurped territories from the Zionists.

KUWAIT

PAPER COMMENTS ON U.S., SOVIET PRESENCE IN GULF

LD241430 Kuwait KUNA in English 1029 GMT 24 Aug 80

[From the press review]

[Text] Kuwait, 24 Aug (KUNA)--Kuwait TIMES on U.S. bases in the gulf region:

"It is true that the Soviet Union has a base in Aden but this has never caused serious concern to the majority of Arab countries. The reason is not far to seek. Unlike the U.S., the Soviet Union has no record of military intervention in the Middle East and has at all times extended whole hearted support to the Arabs in their struggle against Israeli aggression. While all military bases are in principle undesirable, some may be less dangerous than others, depending on the circumstances.

"The acquisition of bases by the U.S. in or near this region causes alarm primarily because of its pro-Israel--and therefore, in effect, anti-Arab--policy and because of its dangerous designs in Iran.

"This new U.S. policy is quite clearly the result of the sharp setbacks it has suffered recently in this region. Instead of dealing with the situation realistically on a political level, it has decided on a brash display of military power. This is a dangerous exercise and the people of the region should mince no words in condemning it. If the U.S. wishes to re-establish its influence in the Arab world and in Iran, the only sensible course is to come to terms with the emerging political realities. Any attempt to change them by a show of military might would prove counter-productive and may well produce the spark that could set the world powder-keg ablaze."

AL-WATAN: PRC TO SEND WEAPONS TO PALESTINIAN RESISTANCE

JN231151 Doha QNA in Arabic 1130 GMT 23 Aug 80

[Text] Kuwait, 23 Aug (QNA)--Quoting Palestinian sources, the Kuwaiti newspaper AL-WATAN reports today that China has decided to send military assistance to the Palestinian resistance, despite what the sources described as U.S. pressures on China.

The paper adds that the Chinese Government informed a Palestinian delegation currently on a visit to Beijing that it will not respond to pressure that will be exerted on it and that its cooperation with the PLO will continue and will not be influenced by any external factors.

The paper expects that Chinese weapons will soon begin to be received by the Palestinian resistance. The paper, however, did not mention the kind or quantity of these weapons and did not clarify the nature of the U.S. pressures on China.

SAUDI ARABIA

SOURCE DENIES DEAL ON STATIONING PAKISTANI TROOPS

LD250958 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1940 GMT 23 Aug 80

[Text] At-Ta'if, 23 Aug, (SPA)--A responsible source has denied reports to the effect that there were negotiations between the Kingdom and Pakistan on the stationing of a unit of the Pakistani Armed Forces in the Kingdom at the request of Riyadh in return for military and economic aid totalling $1 billion. He confirmed that the report was unfounded. The source explained the fact that the two countries had established close, friendly relations many years ago.

Also there is a cooperation agreement between the two countries since 1967 regulating cooperation in military training and the exchange of experts. The source said that there was nothing new in the implementation of the agreement and that there were Pakistani military experts and technicians in the Kingdom in accordance with this agreement. The source confirmed that there was no link between the aid provided by the Kingdom to Pakistan and the agreement. He added that the aid provided by the Kingdom to Pakistan and others was being implemented in accordance with defined programs which include a number of countries with whom the Kingdom cooperated.

YAR PRESIDENT SALIH, DELEGATION ARRIVE 24 AUG

JN241802 San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 24 Aug 80

[Excerpts] Brother Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the Republic and commander in chief of the armed forces, arrived at Al-Hawiyah Airport at 1730 today at the head of a large delegation on an official 3-day visit to Saudi Arabia in response to an invitation from his brother His Majesty King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz of Saudi Arabia.

The brother president was accorded an official welcome, which was headed by His Majesty King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz and His Highness Prince Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, Saudi crown prince and deputy prime minister.

The brother president of the Republic and commander in chief of the armed forces and the delegation accompanying him left San'a' for Saudi Arabia at 1600 today.

In a statement to the SABA' NEWS AGENCY prior to his departure, the brother president and commander in chief of the armed forces said that his visit to the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia comes in response to an invitation extended to him by His Majesty King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz. This visit is a valuable opportunity for holding meetings and discussions with the brother officials in the fraternal Kingdom on the various issues which concern our two fraternal peoples peoples and countries on the bilateral, pan-Arab and international levels. It is also an opportunity to discuss ways to consolidate and strengthen the close historic relations which link our two peoples and serve our supreme interests, proceeding from the principle of deep Arab brotherhood which unites us and the principle of safeguarding good neighborliness and mutual respect.

Beginning of Talks

LD242107 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1930 GMT 24 Aug 80

[Text] At-Ta'if, 24 Aug, (SPA)--The official Saudi-YAR talks began here at 2145 today between His Majesty King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz and His Excellency YAR President Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih.

Those who participated in the talks on the Saudi side were: His Royal Highness Crown Prince and Deputy Prime Minister Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz; His Royal Highness Minister of Defense and Aviation Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz; His Royal Highness Foreign Minister Sa'ud al-Faysal; and Minister of Education His Excellency Dr 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Khuwaytir.

On the YAR side those who participated were: Member of the People's Council 'Abdallah ibn Husayn al-Ahmar; Deputy Prime Minister for Foreign Affairs and Foreign Minister Dr Hasan Makki; Deputy Prime Minister for Domestic Affairs Lt Col Mujahid Abu Shawarib; Assistant Secretary General of the Reform Council Lt Col Ahmad ar-Rahwi; and Health Minister Dr Ahmad Muhammad al-Ashabi.

During the meeting both sides reviewed a number of issues of mutual interest, bilateral relations, and the Arab and international situations.

EC MINISTERIAL COUNCIL CHAIRMAN THORN ARRIVES 23 Aug

LD231754 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1650 GMT 23 Aug 80

[Text] At-Ta'if, 23 Aug (SPA)--Mr Gaston Thorn, foreign minister of Luxembourg and chairman of the EC Ministerial Council, arrived at Al-Hawiyah Airport in At-Ta'if this evening for a 1-day visit to the Kingdom, in the framework of his current tour to a number of states of the region.

He was welcomed at the airport by Foreign Minister Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal; 'Abd al-Aziz ath-Thunayyan, foreign ministry under secretary; Husayn Marzouqi, deputy head of protocol at the Foreign Ministry and a number of high-ranking officials.

Thorn Departure

LD241312 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1145 GMT 24 Aug 80

[Text] At-Ta'if, 24 Aug (SPA)--Mr Gaston Thorn, Luxembourg foreign minister and president of the EC Ministerial, left At-Ta'if today after a 1-day visit to the Kingdom during which he had talks with senior officials concerning his mission in the region. He was seen off at the airport by Foreign Minister Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal; Shaykh 'Abd al-'Aziz ath-Thunayyan, Foreign Ministry under secretary and a number of senior officials of the Foreign Ministry.

During his stay in the Kingdom Thorn met with His Royal Highness Crown Prince Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, deputy prime minister, and His Royal Highness Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal, foreign minister.

UAE

ENVOY TO IRAQ RETURNS HOME AFTER CONVEYING MESSAGE

JN231845 Manama Gulf News Agency in Arabic 1835 GMT 23 Aug 80

[Excerpt] Abu Dhabi, 23 Aug (GNA)--Shaykh Surur ibn Muhammad, head of the UAE president's office, returned to Abu Dhabi from Baghdad this evening following a visit of several hours to Iraw. While there, Shaykh Muhammad conveyed a verbal message from UAE President His Highness Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan al-Nuhayyan to His Excellency Iraqi President Saddam Husayn.

PDRY

OFFICIAL RETURNS HOME FOLLOWING YAR VISIT

JN241402 San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 24 Aug 80

[Text] 'Abdallah Ahmad al-Khamiri, minister of state for cabinet affairs in the southern part of the homeland, left San'a' for Aden this morning following a short visit during which he conveyed a verbal message to President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih from his brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the Central Committee, chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium and chairman of the Council of Ministers in the southern part of the homeland.

In a predeparture statement, Al-Khamiri told SABA' NEWS AGENCY that his meetings with President Salih were good and resulted, as usual, in progress in everything that serves the Yemeni people's interests in both parts of Yemen. He added that he will convey a verbal reply from President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih to his brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad.

Concluding his statement, Al-Khamiri said that everything is progressing very well concerning the agreement on coordination and step-by-step implementation of the projects related to the agreement and concerning the continuous dialogue in order to restore Yemeni unity.

YAR

RADIO COMMENTS ON SALIH'S VISIT, TALKS IN SAUDI ARABIA

JN250936 San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 24 Aug 80

[Station commentary]

[Excerpts] As proven recently, the YAR's relations with both fraternal and friendly countries have assumed the appropriate level enabling us to move toward promoting ties of brotherhood and friendship, developing the means of joint cooperation, boosting the possibilities of understanding and achieving closer views on various bilateral, Arab and international issues.

It is worth noting that the visit of the president of the republic and commander in chief of the armed forces to Saudi Arabia at the head of a high-level delegation demonstrates the soundness of the national trend and the wise policy of consolidating the YAR's relations with fraternal and friendly countries. YAR-Saudi fraternal relations vividly illustrate fraternal ties based on candor, clarity and keen desire to promote joint cooperation. All of this emanates from the principle of preserving the two peoples' interests and of effectively promoting their role on the Arab and international levels.

We would not be exaggerating to say that our relations with Saudi Arabia are firmly established and have yielded fruitful results because they were built on a framework of mutual respect for good-neighborly ties and on mutual commitment to international principles, charters and norms. Our relations have given due consideration to our mutual national interests. The two countries appreciate and understand each other's circumstances and situation.

Those who follow these relations realize well that they have achieved positive results in various fields. They are now reaching an exemplary level benefiting the interests of the two peoples. We are keen to point out that the official visit of the president of the Republic and his accompanying delegation to Saudi Arabia is bound to open wide horizons for further cooperation. The president's talks will also create further opportunities to develop bilateral relations. The talks will also enable the two countries' officials to exchange views on various Arab and international issues in order to coordinate policies and adopt joint stands that would strengthen the Arab struggle to effectively regain the usurped Arab rights.

We hope that the talks between the two countries will achieve positive results serving the interests of the two fraternal peoples, contributing to Arab solidarity and unity of ranks and promoting joint Arab efforts to a level capable of ensuring the Arab nation's dignity, victory and peace.

PRESIDENT SALIH TO LEAVE FOR MOSCOW 23 AUGUST

JN231818 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 1807 GMT 23 Aug 80

[Text] San'a', 23 Aug (GNA)--The GULF NEWS AGENCY has learned that YAR President Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih will leave San'a' for Moscow today on an official visit whose duration has not been given. The Yemeni President will be accompanied by a high-ranking delegation. President Salih will hold talks with senior Soviet leaders during his visit.

Denial of Visit

JN241358 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 1335 GMT 24 Aug 80

[Text] San'a', 24 Aug (GNA)--An official Yemeni source has denied that YAR President Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih intends to make an official visit to Moscow. In a statement to the GULF NEWS AGENCY, the source said that the repeated reports on this visit are baseless.

PRESIDENT SALIH TO VISIT IRAQ AFTER SAUDI ARABIA

JN242051 San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 24 Aug 80

[Text] The SABA' NEWS AGENCY has learned that brother Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the Republic and commander in chief of the armed forces, and the delegation accompanying him will pay an official visit to fraternal Iraq after Tuesday, in response to an invitation from his brother His Excellency Saddam Husayn, president of the Republic of Iraq, after concluding his current visit to Saudi Arabia.

SALIH SENDS MESSAGE TO PLO LEADER 'ARAFAT

JN241403 San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 24 Aug 80

[Text] Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the Republic and commander in chief of the armed forces, has sent a reply message to his brother Yasir 'Arafat, PLO Executive Committee chairman. President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih reaffirmed the YAR's support for the Palestinian revolution's struggle against the aggressive actions of the Israeli authorities in southern Lebanon.

The president also expressed the YAR's appreciation and admiration of the steadfastness of the joint forces in face of the Israeli aggression. The president greeted the heroism displayed by these forces and said that the Palestinian revolution's forces constitute an advanced position on the frontline to defend the Arab nation against the expansionist Israeli practices.

President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih had earlier received a message from Yasir 'Arafat on recent developments in southern Lebanon.

PDRY DEFENSE MINISTER DEPARTS SAN'A' 22 AUG

JN221358 San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 22 Aug 80

[Text] Staff Col 'Ali Ahmad Nasir 'Antar, candidate member of the Politburo and defense minister in the southern part of the homeland, left for Aden this morning following a short visit to the YAR during which he met with Brother President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih and conveyed to him an oral message from his brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the Central Committee, chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium and chairman of the Council of Ministers in the southern part of the homeland.

In a statement to the SABA' NEWS AGENCY, Brother 'Antar described his meeting with the brother president as successful. He said that they discussed the latest developments in the Lebanese arena in order to coordinate efforts between the two Yemeni parts in this regard. He added that it is important to have unity of opinion of the two parts on Arab fateful issues and international subjects.

He was seen off by Chief of Staff Lt Col 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Barati and a number of armed forces officers.

AS-SADAT LAYS FOUNDATION FOR CITY, WILL ANSWER BEGIN LETTER

NC231609 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 23 Aug 80

[Text] This morning, President Anwar as-Sadat gave the signal for the building of As-Sadat City, which will be in the middle of the desert road linking Cairo with Alexandria. President as-Sadat arrived at the city site this morning accompanied by Vice President Husni Mubarak, Engineers President 'Uthman Anmad 'Uthman, and Minister of Construction and New Societies Hasaballah al-Kafrawi. The president was met on arrival by the deputy prime ministers and the governors of Al-Jizah, Al-Buhayrah and Alexandria.

After the reception ceremony, the president laid the foundation stones of the main buildings in the city, of As-Sadat University and various ministries. His excellency then heard an explanation by officials on the construction, on an enlarged model of the city with its various sections, and on the new policy of constructing and establishing new cities.

President as-Sadat then toured the city and wrote an entry into the visitors' register in which he lauded the efforts of those who were working to build modern Egypt, the Egypt of the future. Afterwards, he planted an olive tree as a sign of greenery and development.

After his tour, the president answered questions from correspondents of world media. Responding to a question on how it felt to open new cities, his excellency said that he most certainly felt happy and that the future would be bright as a result of the construction of such cities.

Asked if other such cities would be built in the same area, his excellency said: Not just in this area; new cities will be constructed near Ismailia, in the Western Desert and in southern Aswan. He emphasized that this was where Egypt's future lies.

On the future of the peace talks, President as-Sadat said that he had previously expressed an opinion on this matter. He added that yesterday, he discussed with Vice President Husni Mubarak the various analyses he had studied connected with the recent letter of Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin. The president added that he would receive a report in this regard from Husni Mubarak and that he would then answer Begin's recent letter.

Asked about Egyptian press reports that he would not send an answer to Begin's recent letter, the president said: Some of my aides held this opinion when they analyzed the letter. However, I will answer it.

On differences with U.S. President Carter, As-Sadat said: The fact remains that Israel's construction of settlements, its actions in East Jerusalem, recent moves announced by Prime Minister Begin's office and Israel's aggression against Lebanon do not help us at all to create the appropriate atmosphere. He added: President Carter still holds the belief that it is possible to resume the talks, but I say that all these obstacles that Israel has placed in their path must be removed. Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic at 1830 GMT on 23 August carries a similar report which renders the last paragraph as:

On differences with the Israeli prime minister, the president said: The fact remains that Israel's construction of settlements, its actions in East Jerusalem, recent moves announced by Prime Minister Begin's office and Israel's aggression against Lebanon do not help us at all to create the appropriate atmosphere.

[On the attitude of President Carter, President as-Sadat said: President Carter still holds the belief that it is possible to resume the autonomy talks, but I say that all these obstacles that Israel has placed in their path must first be removed.]

Approval of Draft Reply

NC242000 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1907 GMT 24 Aug 80

[Text] Alexandria, 24 Aug (MENA)--Minister of State for Information and Culture Mansur Hasan has stated that President Anwar as-Sadat has approved the analysis concerning the recent letter of Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin to the president that was prepared by the Political Action Committee under Vice President Muhammad Husni Mubarak's chairmanship. Hasan added that Husni Mubarak submitted the draft reply to Begin's letter to the president, who approved it. President as-Sadat will sign the reply, which will then be sent to the Egyptian ambassador in Israel, Sa'd Murtada, who will deliver it through normal diplomatic channels.

Mansur Hasan said that the Egyptian reply would be short, simple, would not include any specific points but would be comprehensive. He added that the contents of the reply would not be disseminated before it was handed over to the Israeli Government. President as-Sadat had earlier today held a meeting attended by Husni Mubarak, Mansur Hasan and Foreign Ministry First Under Secretary Dr Usamah al-Baz.

AS-SADAT SIGNS INVITATION TO ISRAELI PRESIDENT NAVON

NC250756 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0632 GMT 25 Aug 80

[Text] Cairo, 25 August (MENA)--AL-AHRAM says today that President Anwar as-Sadat signed on Sunday the official letter of invitation to Israeli President Yitzhaq Navon to visit Egypt. It adds that the invitation will be sent to Egypt's Ambassador to Israel Sa'd Murtada to be delivered to President Navon.

President as-Sadat had addressed an invitation to the president of Israel in his reply to the latter's cable of congratulations on the July revolution anniversary.

Navon To Visit in September

NC230819 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0720 GMT 23 Aug 80

[Text] Cairo, 23 August (MENA)--In its Sunday issue, the OCTOBER magazine reports that Israeli President Yitzhaq Navon and his wife are expected to visit Egypt after the Jewish holidays--the Hebrew New Year on 11 September, Atonement Day on 20 September and the Tabernacles Feast on 29 September. The Israeli president's visit will take place in response to an official invitation which President Anwar as-Sadat had addressed to him after his excellency's visit to Jerusalem in 1977.

REPUBLICAN DECREE NAMES DELEGATION TO UN OPENING SESSION

NC250754 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0657 GMT 25 Aug 80

[Text] Cairo, 25 August (MENA)--A republican decree has been issued forming the Egyptian delegation to the meetings of the UN General Assembly scheduled to begin on 16 September. The delegation will be headed by Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali and will include Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali, Chief Permanent UN Delegate 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, and Ambassadors Nabil al-'Arabi and 'Amr Musa. Kamal Hasan 'Ali, who will address the General Assembly on 30 September, will meet with the members of the delegation to draw up Egypt's line of action.

SADDAM HUSAYN INSPECTS MILITARY UNITS ON IRANIAN BORDER

JN232038 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 23 Aug 80

[Excerpts] Leader President Saddam Husayn has spent 3 successive days on an inspection tour of a number of districts, subdistricts and villages in Diyala and As-Sulaymaniyah governorates as well as a number of military units in the two governorates.

On Thursday, the leader president visited Al-Miqdadiyah district in Diyala governorate and became acquainted with the district's needs concerning public services projects and facilities. The leader president ordered that all the district's requirements be fulfilled, requirements presented by the comrade secretary of the Ba'th Party branch in Al-Miqdadiyah, the district's administrative officer and the mayor.

In a speech he delivered there, the president called on the district's people and all citizens to be truly the grandsons of those men who, with their blood, purged the land of Palestine of the invaders. Addressing the district's people, the president added: I urge you, brothers, to work well and to consider work as a great honor. I also call on you to take up science and culture in order to be quite able to fight colonialism and Zionism and then achieve victory.

The leader president pointed out that colonialism always tried to impede the march of the revolution and places obstacles before it. He affirmed that such attempts are outdated and that it is time for the great people to tread the path of glory, construction and liberation.

The leader president then visited one of the military units near the district, where he met with the unit's commander, officers and soldiers. He inquired about their situation and the nature of their tasks in protecting the homeland's soil, defending the nation's Arabism and confronting its enemies firmly and strongly.

The unit's commander, officers and soldiers pledged to leader President Saddam Husayn to continue their undertakings and sacrifices in order to maintain the aims of the party and the revolution and to safeguard the gains achieved for the people and the nation under the revolution.

The president was seen off at the end of his visit to the unit by Diyala Governor Suhayl Najm 'Abd and the unit's commander, officers and soldiers.

This morning leader President Saddam Husayn visited one of the military units near the Iranian border at Thanaqin junction, where he met with its officers and soldiers. Addressing the unit's officers and soldiers, the president said: We are confident of your courage and your ability to defend the homeland's soil as well as your faith in the principles of your party: the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party.

The officers and soldiers of the unit pledged to sacrifice their blood in defense of the homeland and for the consolidation of its victories and the achievement of its strong structure and solid base.

The president, accompanied by the commander of the 3d Armored Division, who has the rank of staff brigadier general, visited a military unit in (Darbandikhan) district in As-Sulaymaniyah governorate, where he met with its officers and soldiers.

Addressing the district's people, the leader president said: We will continue to deepen and develop the autonomous rule in Kurdistan and take pride in it because we love our Kurdish people and because we are part of them and they are part of us. He then said: Our Kurdish people will not be deceived again, and they will remain beloved, truthful and militant for the sake of serving great Iraq and autonomous rule in Iraq's Kurdistan.

The president added: He who tries to throw stones at our border will be hit by us with a bomb on his inner door. We will maintain this trend in order to safeguard our sons' safety and our great people's gains, which have been achieved through a long struggle.

The president stressed that Salah ad-Din al-Ayyubi began to be reborn in the person of every Iraqi, his history, role, mission, heroism and principles. He said: This is the great honor under which the Iraqis live everywhere. Thus, we can affirm that there will be no force capable of subduing Iraq or making the Iraqis move back on their great principles and objectives.

UAE ENVOY DELIVERS MESSAGE, LEAVES BAGHDAD

JN231337 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1320 GMT 23 Aug 80

[Text] Baghdad, 23 Aug (INA)--Shaykh Surur ibn Muhammad, head of the UAE president's office, left Baghdad today at the end of a visit of several hours to Iraq. Shaykh Surur met with Tariq Hamad al-'Abdallah, Revolution Command Council secretary and acting chief of the president's office, conveying a message to him addressed to President Saddam Husayn from UAE President Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan, dealing with bilateral relations and ways of promoting them in the Arab nation's interest.

MOROCCAN ENERGY, INFORMATION MINISTERS ARRIVE 23 AUG

JN241144 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0815 GMT 24 Aug 80

[Text] Baghdad, 24 Aug (INA)--Moroccan Energy Minister Mousa Saadi and Information Minister Abdelwahid Belakziz arrived here last night on a visit of several days during which they will hold talks with Iraqi officials on strengthening cooperation between the two countries in the field of energy and minerals--benefitting from Iraqi experience in this regard--as well as in the fields of information and culture.

Energy Ministers' Meeting

JN241200 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1000 GMT 24 Aug 80

[Text] Baghdad, 24 Aug (INA)--Tayih 'Abd al-Karim, member of the Iraqi Revolution Command Council and oil minister, met here today with Mousa Saadi, Moroccan energy minister, and the delegation accompanying him. During the meeting the two ministers reviewed aspects of cooperation between Iraq and Morocco in the oil industry and means of developing this cooperation for the mutual benefit of the Arab people in the two fraternal countries. They also discussed Iraqi aid in implementing Moroccan economic plans.

Message for Saddam Husayn

GF241321 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 24 Aug 80

[Text] President Saddam Husayn has received a written message from his brother, His Majesty King Hassan II of Morocco, on bilateral relations and the means of strengthening cooperation in the interest of the Arab nation. The message was delivered to the president when he received Moroccan Information Minister Abdelwahid Belakziz and Energy and Mining Research Minister Mousa Saadi in his office at the presidential palace today. During the meeting--which was attended by Tayih 'Abd al-Karim, Revolution Command Council member and oil minister--the scope of bilateral cooperation in various fields was discussed.

ARAB COMMITTEE ADOPTS IRAQI PAPER ON NUCLEAR ENERGY

JN231532 Baghdad INA in English 1515 GMT 23 Aug 80

[Text] Tunis, (INA)--The permanent committee of Arab information held here today an Iraqi working paper on the Zionist campaign against Iraq for acquiring the nuclear energy for peaceful purposes. The paper, which was delivered by the head of the Iraqi delegation to the committee meetings Hasan Tawalibah, contained ways and means of exposing the campaign's aims pursued by the Zionist and Western mass media.

The committee recommended Arab mass media to counter the Zionist campaign and asked Arab League's offices abroad to participate in exposing the campaign. The Iraqi paper included nine suggestions. It called among other things for the setting up of exhibitions and symposia to explain the Arabs' viewpoint to the world public opinion. The committee meetings that started 3 days ago will be concluded tomorrow.

IRAN BANS OPPOSITION ACTIVITIES IN ARABISTAN

JN221718 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1600 GMT 22 Aug 80

[Text] The Persian regime in Iran has imposed a ban on the activities of national parties opposing the racist regime of Khomeyni in the cities of Abadan and Al-Muhammarah [Khorramshahr] in Arabistan.

The Persian news agency has cited a statement issued by Khomeyni's courts as saying that the ban was adopted as a desperate attempt to put an end to the resistance of the Arabistan youth against elements and establishments of the racist regime.

In another development an armed group attacked one of Khomeyni's revolution guards post in the city of (Minangwab) last night. The post was completely destroyed. The Persian news agency, in reporting the news, claimed that the assault did not result in any casualties among Khomeyni's guards.

Another armed group attacked Khomeyni's guards and the Persian armed forces wher they were heading to the Marivan region. The Persian news agency reported that the clashes, which continued until 0730 this morning, resulted in the killing of one Khomeyni guard. The agency gave no more details.

VOL SAYS HADDAD REFUSES TO END ASH-SHAQIF SHELLING

NC230827 (Clandestine) Voice of Lebanon in Arabic to Lebanon 0615 GMT 23 Aug 80

[Text] In the south, Major Sa'd Haddad has said that his forces are in full control of the outlets of the Ash-Shaqif castle for the third consecutive day. He added: I have given my orders to shell the castle whenever our observation posts notice any movement in it. The PLO has asked the International Red Cross representative to meet with me in Marj 'Uyun to stop the shooting on the castle to enable the terrorists to count their victims, since seven of them are still missing in its ruins.

He pointed out that his answer to the International Red Cross representative last Thursday evening was that he would not agree to the request unless those still alive in the castle are handed over to his forces as prisoners of war and the castle is permanently evacuated, because this castle still constitutes a threat to the safety of the citizens in the border strip area and disturbs stability in the south.

Major Haddad attacked the Arab states, saying that they do not dare to open a battle with Israel themselves but leave this task to the Palestinians in order to get rid of them, keep them away from their territories and confine them to southern Lebanon.

VOP Denies Haddad Control

NC231755 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 1615 GMT 23 Aug 80

[Statement by "responsible information source"--read by announcer]

[Text] Agent Sa'd Haddad has stated that his forces fully control the outlets to Ash-Shaqif castle. We would like to stress that what the spy Haddad has said is completely baseless, that the joint forces are holding fast at their positions, and that they proved this in their resistance to the abortive attack launched by the Golane brigade. What Haddad says is nothing but an attempt to cover up the defeat suffered by the enemy's forces.

JOINT FORCES' STATEMENT ON 23 AUG SHELLING IN SOUTH

NC231724 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 1615 GMT 23 Aug 80

[23 August statement by the military spokesman of the Central Command of the Joint Forces--read by announcer]

[Text] 1. The Zionist-isolationist enemy intermittently shelled the An-Nabatiyah-Kafr Rumman area from 0825 to 1015 today.

2. At 1130, the Zionist-isolationist enemy extended the scope of its artillery shelling to include Al-'Ayshiyah and Ar-Rayhan.

3. The Joint Forces returned the fire of the Zionist-isolationist enemy. The rocket and heavy artillery unit shelled the positions of the Zionist-isolationist forces in Marj 'Uyun.

VOP REPORTS NEW ISRAELI REINFORCEMENTS IN SOUTH

NC231738 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 1615 GMT 23 Aug 80

[Text] According to reports from southern Lebanon, the Zionist enemy continues to concentrate its forces in the eastern and central sectors of the border strip.

Arrivals from villages in the occuped border strip say that the enemy's forces have occupied new positions in Ash-Shakarah, east of Kafr Hamam. The Zionist forces have also reinforced their presence in Birkat an-Naqqar, near Shab'ah township.

It is further reported that dozens of tanks and heavy guns have been positioned on the hills overlooking the national areas. UN sources have again confirmed the reports about the Zionist concentrations and said that a Zionist mechanized patrol crossed the Lebanese border from the direction of Al-'Abbasiyah settlement toward Ash-Sha'irah hill, where the militia of traitor Haddad are stationed.

TUWANI SENDS NEW PROTEST TO SECURITY COUNCIL ON ISRAELI ATTACKS

NC230631 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0500 GMT 23 Aug 80

[Text] Lebanon's permanent UN representative, Ghassan Tuwani, has submitted a new protest note to the president of the UN Security Council in addition to the note he submitted last Wednesday. The new note relates the facts and reviews the damage caused by the Israeli raid in Lebanese areas.

CITIZENS ACCORD DOWNED SYRIAN PILOT 'WARM WELCOME'

NC241714 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1653 GMT 24 Aug 80

[Text] We have just received the following from colleague Muhammad al-Sad in the south: The dogfight between Syrian fighters and hostile Israeli planes took place over the Sidon-Kafr Milki-Jba' road in a heavily overcast sky. The dogfight lasted a long time, then the planes were seen dispersing in the Lebanese sky. Later, a flaming plane appeared; it exploded as soon as it fell on agricultural land near the main Sidon-Jba' road close to Al-'Ayshiyah and the southern villages that are the target of the concentrated Israeli shelling. Explosions in the plane lasted about 30 minutes; its pilot managed to parachute safely. Citizens rushed to the pilot, and after ascertaining that he was Air Maj Nabih Jirjis of the Syrian Arab Force, they surrounded him, accorded him a warm welcome and gave him the care due. Air Maj Nabih Jirjis then went to the Arab Deterrent Forces command headquarters in Jazzin, where he was welcomed by citizens and his comrades-in-arms.

VOL NOTES FIVE KILLED IN BOOBY-TRAPPED CAR IN RAYFUN

NC241953 (Clandestine) Voice of Lebanon in Arabic to Lebanon 1915 GMT 24 Aug 80

[Excerpts] Our correspondent reports that five persons have been killed as a result of the explosion of a booby-trapped car in Rayfun this evening. One of the dead was Michel Hittah. More than 30 persons were wounded, including 18 who are in critical condition. Moreover, nine cars were destroyed and others were damaged. The cafeteria of the boulevard movie house was also destroyed.

Giants Movement Claims Responsibility

NC250846 (Clandestine) Voice of Lebanon in Arabic to Lebanon 0815 GMT 25 Aug 80

[Excerpts] The investigation into the horrible crime committed in Rayfun was resumed this morning. Late last night a spokesman for the Free Revolutionaries Movement--the Giants--claimed responsibility for the car explosion. He also said that operations like this and previous ones will not be confined to ordinary citizens nor to certain areas.

SYRIAN PLANE DOWNED OVER LEBANESE TERRITORY

JN241632 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1615 GMT 24 Aug 80

[Text] A military spokesman has stated the following: At 1540 on 24 August 1980, enemy planes bombed several positions and Palestinian camps in Lebanon. Our fighter planes intercepted them and prevented them from completing their mission, forcing them to flee toward the occupied land.

As a result of the clash, one enemy plane was hit. One Syrian plane went down [saqatat] over Lebanese territory. Its pilot landed safely. The rest of our planes returned safely to base.

KHADDAM MEETS WITH ETHIOPIAN FOREIGN MINISTER

JN230552 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0415 GMT 23 Aug 80

[Text] Official talks between 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs, and Feleke Gedle-Giorgis, Ethiopian minister of foreign affairs, will begin in Damascus this morning. Yesterday at noon Khaddam met with the Ethiopian minister of foreign affairs, who is currently on a visit to Syria.

Al-Asad Meeting

JN240637 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0415 GMT 24 Aug 80

[Text] At 1830 yesterday President Hafiz al-Asad received Ethiopian Foreign Minister Dr Feleke Gedle-Giorgis. The meeting was attended by 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and foreign minister.

Dr Gedle-Giorgis conveyed a message from Ethiopian leader Mengistu Haile Mariam to His Excellency President Hafiz al-Asad.

During the meeting the two sides reviewed the situation in the Horn of Africa and the Middle East, U.S. imperialism's attempts to obtain military bases to enable it to impose capitulation on the Arab region.

Dr Gedle-Giorgis praised Syria's principled stand against imperialist and Zionist conspiracies. He stressed Ethiopia's support for the Arab people's struggle and the Palestinian cause.

His Excellency President Hafiz al-Asad reiterated Syria's determination to stand fast and confront obstacles facing Syria. The president also stressed the importance of solidarity among world progressive forces to form an insurmountable barrier to imperialist expansion.

AL-ASAD MEETS WITH ARAB PARLIAMENTARIANS

JN241844 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1615 GMT 24 Aug 80

[Text] Damascus--At 1330 today His Excellency President Hafiz al-Asad received heads of members of the delegations to the Arab Parliamentary Union now being held in Damascus. These delegations represent the Syrian People's Assembly, the Jordanian Senate, the UAE Federal Council, the Algerian National People's Assembly, the Palestine National Council, the Lebanese Chamber of Deputies, the PDRY Supreme People's Council and the Permanent Secretariat of the Arab Parliamentary Union.

Speaking in the name of the heads and members of the delegations, Khalid al-Fahum thanked President Hafiz al-Asad for receiving them. He expressed cratitude for Syria in hosting the meeting and providing the means for its success. He praised Syria's pan-Arab principled stand under the leadership of President Hafiz al-Asad.

President Hafiz al-Asad welcomed the Arab parliamentary delegations and wished the Arab Parliamentary Union meeting success.

The heads of the delegations explained to the president the aspects of the current meeting of the Arab Parliamentary Union, particularly the issues pertaining to the Palestinian issue in these critical circumstances witnessed by the Arab homeland and the issues pertaining to the Lebanese situation and the need for protecting Lebanon's unity and independence and supporting its legitimate authority.

President al-Asad stressed that Syria supports the Arab Parliamentary Union in performing its role in strengthening the Arab nation's capability to foil hostile plans. He stressed Syria's determination to confront the Camp David conspiracy until it is foiled. He stressed that Syria will continue to put its potentials at the disposal of pan-Arab goals, particularly the Palestinian issue and the preservation of Lebanon's Arabdom and unity and relieving it of its crisis.

President al-Asad spoke about the Arab Parliamentary Union's role in working to strengthen Arab steadfastness. He called for ending peripheral differences in order to confront the major issue. The Arab parliamentarians thanked the president and said that they respond to good ideas. They expressed great appreciation for Syria's policy and its pan-Arab and principled stands.

The Arab Parliamentary Union will resume its meetings this evening to discuss the items on its agenda. The union held its second meeting this morning in the Syrian Peoples's Assembly hall under Khalid al-Fahum, president of the Arab Parliamentary Union and speaker of the Palestine National Council. The meeting was attended by Hebron Mayor Fahd al-Qawasimah and Halhul Mayor Muhammad Milhim, of the occupied West Bank.

The parliamentarians listened to a detailed explanation by Al-Qawasimah and Milhim on the situation in the occupied Arab territories and the bad circumstances under which the Palestinian citizens live under the Zionist occupation. They also spoke about the condition of Arab detainees in enemy prisons.

They stressed that the Zionist enemy is determined to proceed with the implementation of its expansionist plans, disregarding all international laws and UN resolutions. They said that the threat is aimed at all Arab territories outside occupied Palestine. They called for closing ranks, reviving and strengthening Arab solidarity and standing in one line in the battle against the joint enemy at this decisive phase of our Arab nation's history.

Munir Abu Fadil, deputy speaker of the Lebanese Chamber of Deputies, called for the drawing up of a unified Arab strategy and the utilization of the immense Arab potential in our fateful battle against the enemy. He proposed an urgent Arab summit in which all pending problems will be frankly submitted. He also proposed the formation of a unified Arab military force under one command. This force must be supplied with the financing needs to arm it with various kinds of weapons, he added. He said that the Lebanese problem must be settled quickly in order to save Lebanon from its plight.

Abu Fadil called for the imposition of a legitimate authority all over Lebanon and the withdrawal of Arab assets from all countries that move their embassies to Jerusalem or recognize the holy city as the capital of the Zionist enemy. He said that if these steps are carried out, then holy jihad could be declared and victory would be on our side.

LIBYA

JALLUD HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE ON TOBRUK INCIDENT

LD221236 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 0700 GMT 22 Aug 80

[Text] Tripoli, 22 Aug (JANA)--Maj Abd as-Salam Jallud yesterday afternoon met foreign journalists and news agency correspondents in the people's palace, Tripoli. He began by welcoming the journalists to Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah and then said that he intended to reveal the truth and nothing but the truth. "We are revolutionaries who struggle to reveal the truth, unmindful of lies and fabrications."

He went on: "Only a few days separate us from the celebrations of the 11th anniversary of the Great 1 September Revolution. The occasion will find us with the same determination and vigor as when the revolution came into being, yet reinforced by the experience and achievements of the past 10 years."

He said that when we were in the unionist officers' movement we numbered a few hundred but now the revolutionary movement has grown and is stronger and more capable in its efforts to attain greater achievements.

Replying to a question from a REUTER correspondent about the false reports recently circulated by the media of Western imperialism and by the defeatist hireling Egyptian president reporting that a mutiny occured in the army garrison of Tobruk, Maj Jallud stressed that those lies were completely unfounded as there was neither a mutiny nor any conflict. He pointed out that what had happened in Tobruk was no more than an act of espionage which was contained and that those responsible were arrested.

Jallud explained that an Italian, working for a company engaged in a military camp in Tobruk, was able to enlist the services of a noncommissioned officer and two civilians by bribing them with wine. The Italian was kept under watch. He left for Rome, where he met the secretary of the Egyptian ambassador and informed him of what he had done in the Tobruk camp. On returning to Tobruk he was arrested. He has been in detention for 10 days, he confessed everything and we have taped the account which took place between him and the noncommissioned officer and the two civilians.

Major Jallud said that the camp commander ordered the arrest of the noncommissioned officer. He attempted to escape from the military police but he and the two civilians were finally arrested and are now under investigation. That is all that happened and was no more than a simple espionage operation as happens in other countries.

Major Jallud said that were it not for the fact that the operations had taken place inside a military camp, it would have been possible to allow the Italian longer time before his arrest so that more information could have been obtained about the purpose of the operation.

Major Jallud said that the lie circulated by the media of the defeatist regime and imperialism is but one of the lies which the regime usually disseminates. He recalled that the defeatist Egyptian president once claimed in the 1977 aggression against the Jamahiriyah that he had destroyed Jamal 'Abd an-Nasir base in Tobruk, but more than 80 journalists visiting Tobruk on the same day had lunch on the base.

Replying to a question from one of the journalists on the reaction of the Jamahiriyah to the decision of the defeatist Egyptian president to declare a state of emergency and mass his troops on the borders of the Jamahiriyah, Jallud said there is no doubt that the state of emergency in itself represented an act of aggression, but the defeatist Egyptian president is incapable of waging aggression unless he requests assistance from imperialist quarters.

Jallud said that the presence of Arab Libyan forces in the frontier region is normal and that Libya has not amassed its forces. The Libyan people are now armed, and we certainly closely observe the movements of the Egyptian forces. We are ever watchful, he said.

We have great confidence in the Egyptian people and in the Egyptian Army, Jallud said. If the defeated leader commits aggression against the Jamahiriyah, the Egyptian people and the Egyptian Army will close ranks with their brothers, the Libyan people, in a united front against the As-Sadat regime.

Concerning foreign military experts present in the Jamahiriyah, Major Jallud emphasized that Libya needs no one to defend it. He said that Libya buys arms from the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, France and Italy. Libya also has technical experts from those countries in various institutions giving instruction regarding these arms, but they are civilians and are not in any fighting units.

Major Jallud said that there are no East German military experts in the Jamahiriyah, because there is no military cooperation between Libya and East Germany.

At the end of his press conference, Major 'Abd as-Salam Jallud said: I want to make it clear that there has not, and there cannot be, mutiny in the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, for two reasons. First, there is no possibility of a mutiny because the armed forces are controlled by free unionist officers. Secondly, the people are no longer the people who used to applaud before the 1969 revolution. They are now an armed nation. The popular forces are trained and armed on the same level and with the same arms as the armed forces. During the era of the Jamahiriyah and the power of the people, no one has the courage to rebel against the power of the people. Coups and mutinies ended with the advent of the power of the people.

AL-QADHDHAFI SENDS MESSAGE TO IRAQI, SYRIAN LEADERS

LD250412 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1730 GMT 24 Aug 80

[Text] Tripoli--In the wake of reports reiterated about the deterioration of relations between Iraq and Syria and the withdrawal of ambassadors of the two countries, the brother leader has sent a message to Presidents Hafiz al-Asad of Syria and Saddam Husayn of Iraq. The following is the text:

We have been acquainted with the withdrawal of ambassadors by the two sister countries, Syria and Iraq. We have been deeply affected, for the deterioration engulfed the fraternal relations between the two sister countries at the time when we were looking forward to the establishment of unity between the two countries. We regarded unity between the two countries as a step on the path of greater unity among the countries of the Arab nation, from its gulf to its ocean. For relations between the two countries to reach that level has a very bad effect indeed on the spirit of the unionists.

This is apt to weaken the Arab stand and confrontation of the enemy. It will encourage him to go to extremes in his tyranny over the Arab nation. This incident will also make the enemies and regionalists gloat over the plight of the two sister countries, Syria and Iran, the unionist force and the entire Arab nation.

I hope that this situation will be improved and overcome and that fraternal relations between the two sister countries will return to their natural course. This, no doubt, will open the way for unionist action [words indistinct].

[signed] Your brother, Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi

AL-QADHDHAFI VIEWS REVOLUTIONARY COMMITTEES MOVEMENT

LD2319Z2 Tripoli JANA in English 1433 GMT 27 Aug 80

["Colonel al-Qadhdhafi Meets Revolutionary Force at Teacher's Institute"--JANA headline]

[Text] Tripoli, 23 Aug (JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY)--Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the great Fatah revolution, affirmed the revolutionary committees to be then by historic movement which appeared on the political arena for the first time after the eruption of the people's revolution, and the establishment of peoples' authority and the beginning of the era of the masses.

He noted that all movements have been organised within specific framework geared toward the seizure of power. He added: "But, the revolutionary committees represent a singular movement which is organised in order to enable the people to seize power and authority. This movement will spread in the world. It is the movement of the immediate future which incites a popular revolution and achieves the successful implementation of the Jamahiriyah era (state of the masses)."

Colonel al-Qadhdhafi stressed that in none of the past movements of the world has power been seized for the interests of the people and none has incited the peoples to assume authority. He said: "Even if a movement had been successful in assuming power, this has always been in the interest of the political movement and not for that of the peoples themselves." Colonel al-Qadhdhafi pointed out that all the names and movements which appeared in the world have had their means of rule concealed, and by this they have come to power to rule the peoples. Thus, he added, the world has remained without change and continues to move within this vicious circle. He said: "All popular struggle movements originally aimed at salvation change in the end to become means of rule which monopolise authority and govern the masses under different names and slogans. These are no more than guises because even the most loyal and dedicated to the interests of the masses cannot speak on their behalf. Thus, nothing is left before the masses but to carry out a wide-scale revolt in order to assume and exercise power by themselves."

Colonel al-Qadhdhafi affirmed that the revolutionary committees movement is the only movement which when it incites the peoples to raise a revolution it is not driven by a desire to assume authority but in order to enable the masses to seize power. He added that following the success of the popular revolution, instigated by the revolutionary committees, and as power becomes in the hands of the masses, the revolutionary committees continue their task of "popular instigation" to consolidate the authority of the masses.

Colonel al-Qadhdhafi said: "If the revolutionary committees assume an authoritative role they automatically become dictatorial instruments like any other dictatorial government machinery against which the world has struggled and which have concealed their true identity behind a facade of representational authority on behalf of the masses and, thus, abandoned their historic mission. For, the revolutionary committees are inspired by the dicta "no representation on behalf of the people, representation is a farce, and no democracy without [word indistinct] congresses. If the revolutionary committees exercise authority, they lose their justification as revolutionary tools because authority and revolution are not [word indistinct] a revolutionary (?committee) which exercises authority inevitably negates its revolutionary identity as it will be in the position of a defendant in need of protection with all the paraphernalia concerned. This is the reason for the abortion of all such revolutions. Moreover, when it is in such a position, it necessarily holds all means which ensure the maintenance of its power."

Colonel al-Qadhdhafi added: "All struggle, whether positive or negative, will continue in all parts of the world. It will only come to its final end when the masses assume authority and thereby finish the power struggle."

Colonel al-Qadhdhafi asserted that any form of representation on behalf of the masses is a form of mockery which is being revealed now with the appearance of the revolutionary committees movement. The truth of this, he said, can be tested daily in the validity of the new precepts put forth by the revolution as committees in the historic programme of instigating the masses everywhere to rise in a popular revolution and replace all forms of rule with the peoples themselves and, thus, bring an end to the power struggle.

He added: "If the revolutionary committees are not aware of their responsibility, they will end in a serious pitfall. The danger is that they may gradually assume an authoritarian role which will consequently turn them into one of the world's parties exercising power. The revolutionary committees are making their appearance at a time when previous experiments are losing their validity. If all capabilities are not in the hands of the masses there will be no final salvation from the structure of government and people, the community of exploitation and oppression. This can only take place by a popular revolution where the people assume power and peoples' congresses and committees are [word indistinct] up. This would achieve an important historic step politically: resolving the struggle in the political arena in the interest of the masses and abolishing the various forms of government, whether of party, individual class or vanguard groups. This is when the dictum 'no democracy without revolutionary congresses' becomes highlighted."

Colonel al-Qadhdhafi continued: "This image of democracy remains heretical and unreal unless it is accompanied by a solution of the economic problem and the implementation of the second part of the Green Book regarding abolishing oppressive relationship amongst members of the people's congresses, the transformation of wage-earners into partners, the liberation of man's needs, and the condition that the house belongs to its occupier and the land is no one's property."

Colonel al-Qadhdhafi reaffirmed that the revolutionary committees have appeared at a time when previous attempts have proved futile in solving the problems of man.

He cited in this respect the workers' strike which is spreading all over the world and said: "The problem of man as a result of this have not been solved yet. The workers' strike all continue until the workers take over the factories and the administration and hence become partners in the factory and in the production. From then on the workers will not stage a strike against themselves."

Colonel al-Qadhdhafi reiterated that the task of the revolutionary committees is the incitement of the masses to reject any form of rule representing any class whatsoever. "For, as long as the rule is on behalf of the peoples it is undoubtedly rejected. No form of government can remain in power serving the interests of the people even if it is honest because it can never truly express the feelings of the masses."

Colonel al-Qadhdhafi said: "The Jamahiriyah era abolishes all the complexities that have arisen in the aftermath of primitive society. The Jamahiriyah era wishes to retain nature in its original, but also advanced, form. The Jamahiriyah society is free of political, social or class struggle and free of any form of oppression. In such a society, any kind of struggle will be resolved in the interest of the people."

Colonel al-Qadhdhafi added: "The Jamahiriyah provides everything for the people; power, wealth and arms." He affirmed that any attempt to deprive the people of their authority is a setback and counteracts the revolution. As such, it ought to be crushed abruptly by the peoples themselves whose vested interest is at stake. Any new change in the authority of the masses would necessarily mean the withdrawal of part of the authority of the people.

Colonel al-Qadhdhafi stressed that a popular revolution undoubtedly abolishes all forms of traditional government such as assemblies, parties, sects, and classes and resolves issues in the interest of the people. By the instigation of the revolutionary committees the masses rise, crush the government and set up revolutionary congresses and committees and hence assume power. He said: "The peoples' assumption of power is an unprecedented historic achievement. The responsibility of the revolutionary committees continue in their preservation of this achievement and sacrificing in its defence. Any substitution of the revolutionary congresses and committees is considered to be a conspiracy against the people and their authority, a setback for freedom, democracy and the Jamahiriyah era. Thus, the revolutionary committees should be vigilant against any attempt likely to doubt or change the people's authority. There is no alternative for the masses except the enemy of the masses. Hence, any attempt to change the Jamahiriyah's status quo with an alternative of any kind is rejected."

Colonel al-Qadhdhafi pointed out that the revolutionary committees act as "guardian angels" protecting the revolution and people's authority. Whenever they discover a counter attempt against the people's authority they undertake the same historic task of inciting the masses to rise and crush the attempt. He added: "The people will undoubtedly partake in the crushing operation because it is the price of their freedom. The responsibility of the revolutionary committees in the final analysis is to enable the masses to reach the standard of the revolutionary committees. This will lead toward their automatic disappearance as the people's need for instigation ceases. As for the present, the need for instigation to revolt and assume power still exists."

Colonel al-Qadhdhafi reaffirmed the need for the agitational task of the revolutionary committees to remain as they continually spur the people's congresses to make decisions and the people's committees to implement those decisions.

He also asserted that the success of these agitation calls themselves have brought about the success of the historic tansformation of society from that of exploitation to the society of the masses. This is because without the widespread agitation, the masses will not be able to undertake this historic and wide-scale penetration because they had always been suppressed throughout past eras and have not become united used to the exercise of authority yet.

The leader reaffirmed the importance of vigilance and revolutionary superdivision by the revolutionary committees at all levels, individual and collective, with the aim of exposing any attempt which is counter to the people's authority, and that if such an attempt reaches the stage of implementation it should be immediately fought with whatsoever force is available. And if such an attempt is at the preparatory level, Colonel al-Qadhdhafi said the revolutionary committees' task is to incite the masses to crush it. The leader emphasized that there is no return from the people's authority. He described the forces which belittle the masses and which conspire against people's authority as fascist elements. This applies whether these elements are military, civilian or in the shape of organised groups looking for arms to rob the people from their authority which we consider blasphemous. The leader added that the attempts to doubt the people's abilities as represented in their assumption of authority, wealth and weapons are attempts against the masses and should be crushed by the masses. He asserted that the historic choice is that authority, wealth and weapons are in the hands of the people. "Throwing doubts over the economic abilities serves the interests of the forces [word indistinct]. Dicta like the 'house belongs to its occupier,' and 'partners not wage earners' cannot be doubted. Throwing doubts over the socialist achievements and the solution of the economic problem is a propaganda serving the interests of the forces of exploitation and should be abruptly crushed and destroyed, because the achievements are for the masses and by the masses."

Colonel al-Qadhdhafi also referred to the sector which oppose the formation of the society of the masses, and emphasized the importance of confronting and crushing them.

The talk delivered by the leader of the revolution to the revolutionary forces of the teachers' institutes was transmitted live to the forces of the revolution in Tripoli and Benghazi.

FOREIGN LIAISON OFFICE 'ANXIOUS' OVER CARTER STATEMENT

LD231721 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1450 GMT 23 Aug 80

[Text] Tripoli--Here is a statement issued by the Foreign Liaison Office of the secretariat of the general people's conference:

The Foreign Liaison Office has been following the U.S. President's statements regarding the Arabian Gulf area, and wishes to express the great anxiety of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah over the aggressive intentions and the imperialist outlook expressed by the United States and which concerns a vital region of the Arab homeland, the Arabian Gulf; it is an area which must be regarded as indivisible from the Arab nation whose inhabitants are greatly concerned about its peace and security.

Such action on the part of America is, in our opinion, a blatant interference in the internal affairs of the Arab nation. It is, indeed, an act of defiance which disregards the sovereignty of the Arab nation over its territory; for on the Iranian side, the gulf is protected by Iran, and on the Arab side, it is defended by the Arab nation. The security of the gulf is not the responsibility of the East or the West; it is first and foremost the responsibility of the nations of the region.

Statements issued by a foreign state, namely America, in fact disregard the independence of those nations. Such statements must not be accepted or be allowed to pass unchallenged; we reject such imperialist accents wholly and in every part. If the implied threat referred to does in fact come about, it would be a threat by America to the region.

We wonder: What would America's attitude be if anyone spoke of or interfered with the security or defense of the Gulf of Alaska or the Gulf of Mexico, for instance. Who can claim the right to defend, or who would volunteer to defend those two American gulfs, but America herself. Thus, the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah calls on the Arabs and the Iranian people to stand firm against the American threat and to warn the imperialists; the age of overweening conceit and protectionism has gone forever.

POLISH BUILDING MINISTER ARRIVES IN TRIPOLI 22 AUG

LD240324 Tripoli JANA in English 1412 GMT 23 Aug 80

[Text] Tripoli, 23 August (JANA)--The Polish minister of building and the building materials industry arrived in Tripoli yesterday evening on a visit to the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah.

MAURITANIA

HAYDALA ON 2-DAY OFFICIAL VISIT TO GAMBIA

AB221635 Nouakchott Domestic Service in French 1430 GMT 22 Aug 80

[Text] Lt Col Mohamed Khouna Ould Haydala, president of the Military Committee of National Salvation [CMSN] and head of the state and government, left Nouakchott this morning for Banjul on a 3-day official visit to Gambia at the invitation of President Dawda Kairaba Jawara. The head of state is accompanied by a large delegation including Mr Mohamed El Moktar Ould Zamel, minister of foreign affairs and cooperation and Mr Mohamed (Abdelrahman Seigou), permanent undersecretary of the head of state. The president of the Military Committee of National Salvation was seen off at the airport by several members of the CMSN and the government including Lt Col Dia Amadou, member of the CMSN and minister advisor to the president, who will be in charge of the affairs of the presidency and the government in the absence of the head of state.

SUDAN

SUDAN DECLARES SUPPORT FOR SAUDI CALL FOR JIHAD

JN230844 Amman PETRA-JNA in Arabic 1400 GMT 21 Aug 80

[Text] Amman, 21 Aug (PETRA-JNA)--Muhammad Mirghani Mubarak, Sudanese minister of state for foreign affairs, has affirmed that Sudan attaches great interest to the issue of Jerusalem and declares its full support for Saudi Arabia's call for jihad. He added that Sudan will exert all of its efforts to regain the Arab right. He said that Sudan's interest in the issue of Jerusalem derives from its firm stand on Arab rights and the Islamic Conference resolutions.

In a statement distributed by the Sudanese Embassy in Amman today, the minister of state for foreign affairs said that Israel's continued encroachments on the Palestinian people's rights are a blow to the international community and are in defiance of the Islamic nation's feelings. He asserted that the aggressive Israeli scheme can only be confronted by Arab solidarity and by an integrated and unified Arab strategy.

AS-SADAT INTERVIEWS ON PEACE PROCESS, U.S. ROLE, LETTER TO BEGIN

20 Aug Interview

TA220850 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 22 Aug 80 p 14

[Report on interview with Egyptian President Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat by MA'ARIV correspondent in Egypt Shmu'el Segev in Alexandria on 20 August]

[Text] Here in Alexandria, under the clear sky, As-Sadat likes to reflect on and consider his steps. "You know," he says, "I have never in fact liked living in an apartment. I only like villas. This is apparently the influence of my grandmother who raised me in my native village. She taught me that the real sign of masculinity is when a man builds his house and digs his grave with his own hands. This is an ancient tradition. So I learned to live modestly and be independent. I do not like cities and closed, crowded and stuffy offices. I prefer a villa, an open place."

I reminded President as-Sadat that next month it will be a decade since he assumed the presidency following Jamal 'Abd an-Nasir's death, and asked him if he foresaw the peace 10 years ago.

"To tell you the truth," he said, "I did not dream of this. When U.S. Secretary of State William Rogers visited me in May 1971, I was prepared to sign a cease-fire with Israel but not a peace agreement. At that time Mrs Golda Meir left for the United States and challenged me just as other Arab leaders to reach a peace agreement with Israel. I told Rogers then that I would be ready to sign a peace agreement but that I could begin normalization in 5 years' time. Today we have both a peace agreement and full normalization.

"However, I am sad now, very sad. Look what has happened to the normalization: Every move I have made, every remark I have made, was distorted. The reaction from Israel has proved that my remarks were misunderstood or blown out of all proportions. Look what happened to my initiative to invite President Navon. I sent the invitation out of an effort to increase the normalization between the two countries. Instead, the invitation was interpreted as an attempt by me to undermine Mr Begin. So far I have taken ten steps against every step by Israel. I have furthered the normalization even beyond what I was committed to do according to the agreement. I told Eliyahu, or Eli, as you call your ambassador here, that government cannot interfere with the pace of normalizations between peoples. It is impossible to remove within a year what has developed in 30 years; especially not when Israel does not help me in this effort and direction. The decisions on the establishment of new settlements, increased IDF attacks on southern Lebanon, the Jerusalem law--all this is not helpful.

"When I realized the Israeli Government's reaction to my invitation to President Navon, I thought whether I had not better cancel the invitation. However, I did not do so since such a step could again be distorted and viewed as an attempt of mine to hurt and insult President Navon and Israel."

The invitation remains valid. The date of the visit will be set in contacts between the two governments. Although President as-Sadat did not clearly say so, I sensed in his words a little impatience with the Israeli reactions to his moves. He is therefore very cautious in his reaction to the Israeli prime minister's last letter. He was informed of its contents, but has not read it himself yet. After the letter was handed to Egyptian Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Butrus Ghali by Dr Eliyahu ben-Elisar it was sent to Vice President Husni Mubarak, who summoned the deputy prime minister and the foreign minister to scrutinize it together. The president received the letter accompanied by an assessment of its contents only on Thursday, and due to the fast he is observing he put off any sort of reaction until Friday.

President as-Sadat did not hint what his reaction will be, but it was obvious that in his opinion there will be no real progress in the talks until after the U.S. elections. A gesture may be made toward President Carter and the talks may indeed be resumed, but he does not foresee progress before the identity of the new White House resident for the coming 4 years is learned.

Talking of his disagreements with President Carter, President as-Sadat said: "There are differences of opinion between us, indeed. Atherton (U.S. ambassador in Cairo) brought me some hints from President Carter. President Carter wants the talks to resume, and so do I, but how shall we achieve this? We are trying to find the best way, but Israel, with its recent attacks [in southern Lebanon], its announcements on settlements and its adoption of the Jerusalem law, has not been helping us."

Returning to the normalization problem, President as-Sadat said he was planning to send a delegation of his National Democratic Party, together with a delegation of journalists, to visit Israel. However, for fear that this mission would be misinterpreted, he has decided to put it off. "We shall wait and see," he said.

The Egyptian president mentions Israel's agreement to implement an early withdrawal to the Al 'Arish-Ra's Muhammad line in the Sinai. In his opinion, this consent marked "a turning point in Israel's relations with its Arab neighbors. You have always been accused of expansionism. My opponents in the Arab world, too, tried to justify their opposition to the peace initiative by saying that Israel would never evacuate the Sinai. You still did this and I view this as the beginning of a new era.

"I honestly believe there will be no more wars between us. We can settle all differences of opinion in negotiations. The decisive majority of my people supports me. They no longer have doubts that the old ways of settling conflicts have forever disappeared."

Until 2 months before his arrival in Jerusalem in November 1977, As-Sadat had not at all been certain of the course he should follow. When he conferred with President Carter in Washington in February 1977, President Carter told him that after the interim and disengagement agreements were signed he would be prepared to turn to the third stage in the peace process and make a supreme effort to renew the Geneva conference deliberations. President as-Sadat is now dismissing the claim that his arrival in Israel was a reaction to the U.S. attempt to coordinate positions with the Soviet Union concerning the peace process as reflected in the joint communique of the two superpowers on 1 October 1977.

According to him, he decided to leave for Jerusalem when he realized that the Syrians and Palestinians continued to reject his attempts to reach peace. Although President as-Sadat sounds bitter about the Soviets, the decision to come to the Israeli capital did not mature in his heart due to the chance of an increased cooperation with the Soviets in the peace process.

In the course of the interview President as-Sadat made some enlightening revelations. He said that in January 1957, immediately after the Sinai campaign, the Americans handed to King as-Sa'ud [of Saudi Arabia] a secret file that was addressed to President an-Nasir. In that file As-Sadat was called "a number one Soviet agent." Although he was not a member of the An-Nasir government at the time, it was only him and President an-Nasir who knew what was happening in everything pertaining to Egyptian-Soviet relations, including matters that were classified and concealed from Cabinet members.

In February 1972, several months before President as-Sadat expelled the Soviet experts, he still attacked the United States and defended the Soviet presence in his country. [paragraph continues]

However, when he traveled to Moscow on the eve of the Nixon-Brezhnev summit As-Sadat was surprised to hear from his ambassador in Moscow Murad Ghalib that Kosygin had raised the possibility of talks between him and Golda Meir in Tashkent--talks along the lines of the meeting of the Indian and Pakistani rulers Bahadur Shastri and Muhammad Ayub Khan.

"I was shocked. I told Ghalib that if Kosygin repeats his proposal in my presence I would immediately cancel the friendship agreement between our two countries. How could I, the beaten and humiliated, meet Golda Meir under those conditions? It was only after the October war that I felt I was no longer humiliated."

During our interview one of the president's secretaries entered the garden, where we were sitting and handed a message to the president. As-Sadat read it carefully and remarked: "Soviet units are moving in the direction of the Polish border."

It was only natural that at that point of the interview President as-Sadat would focus on the Soviet moves in our region. In reply to my question he confirmed for the first time the reports that he offered the United States "facilities" but not bases, in Qina and Ra's Banas in upper Egypt.

"After the Soviet Union intervened in Afghanistan, and in light of the dangers expected to Iran and the Persian Gulf countries, I publicly declared that any danger of Soviet intervention in a Muslim or Arab country would lead me to unhesitatingly offer facilities to the United States--facilities, not bases--in order to help drive the Soviet aggression back. This declaration of mine extends to all areas of Asia as far as Indonesia. Contrary to what happened in Angola or Ethiopia, the Soviets used their own units in their intervention in Afghanistan. Who will therefore prevent them from advancing those units toward Iran or other countries that can now be viewed as part of the 'Soviet security belt'? I do not know what is causing the Americans to be blind here. I expelled the Soviets through the door and they are again trying to enter through the window."

The Egyptian president then recalled the following: "I will never forget that single visit Khrushchev paid to my country in 1964 in order to be present in the inauguration of the Aswan Dam. Khrushchev arrived by sea. An-Nasir, the cabinet ministers and I went to welcome him in Alexandria. In his well-prepared speech he told us how happy he was that Egypt opened for the Soviets the door to the Arab world and Africa.

"However, Khrushchev did not remain long in power. In the middle of a ceremonious dinner An-Nasir threw in honor of his guest, we started receiving reports from Moscow that Khrushchev's pictures were being removed from the walls of Soviet Government ministries. We sat with him until very late at night in order to survey the developments. A few weeks later Khrushchev was removed by the Brezhnev-Kosygin-Mikoyan triumvirate.

"Khrushchev was right, though. We had opened the door to the Arab world and Africa for the Soviets. We had not done this because we were Soviet agents. An-Nasir would never become a Soviet agent and the same holds true for me. We did what we did with the recognition that we were serving our country's interest, especially at a time when we could not procure arms in any place other than the Soviet Union. However, I did send the Russians away and they are constantly trying to return through the windows."

President as-Sadat noted that the Soviet attempts to expand their presence in the region are a constant issue on the agenda of his contacts with the U.S. Government. He again said: "I do not know what caused the Americans to be blind. They were continuously busy "exposing" the CIA during the aftermath of the Vietnam war and the Watergate affair. [paragraph continues]

"I talked about this with President Carter during my visit in the United States, and I raised this subject in my meetings with U.S. congressmen as well. Following the revolution in Angola I was warned by the Americans against Soviet intentions, and now the Soviets are in Syria and Iraq and they are increasing their presence in South Yemen, Libya and Ethiopia. After their invasion of Afghanistan I am very concerned lest they try to expand their control in the Persian Gulf area. It is this fear that motivated me to announce that if an Arab or Muslim country found itself in danger of a Soviet invasion, I would not hesitate to grant facilities to the Americans so that they could rush to the help of the attacked countries."

Listening to President as-Sadat I could not help the feeling that he is now fully preoccupied with the world power struggle.

23 Aug Interview

TA240940 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 24 Aug 80 pp 1, 11

[Report with Egyptian President Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat by Shmu'el Segev at the presidential summer residence in Alexandria on 23 August following a cornerstone-laying ceremony for a new Egyptian town named after As-Sadat]

[Excerpt] On the seashore, under the shade of a tree, As-Sadat explained what he felt was the vital necessity for a new summit conference: "We all need some time for thought and consideration. We reached a deadlock in the autonomy talks and both of us, both sides, have become entrenched in our positions. Because of this we need time for thought about how we can ease the situation and implement the Camp David agreements."

When I asked what could happen if Carter is not reelected and Reagan becomes the next U.S. president, As-Sadat replied: "From my viewpoint, it does not matter who is the U.S. president. I maintain relations with the United States itself, not with an individual." As-Sadat disclosed that Special Ambassador Sol Linowitz, who will come to the area at the beginning of September, "will bring a certain message for Prime Minister Begin concerning the next stage of the negotiations."

As-Sadat explained: "For a moment I thought of phoning Eli (Ambassador ben-Elisar) to ask him to give Begin a certain message. But now I think that Eli is not the right channel for this particular task. So, when Sol comes, I will ask him to tell Begin two things--that there is no retreat from the peace process and that we must move on to quiet diplomacy. Sol is our friend; the United States is our friend. So, any time they choose to come, they are welcome."

Answering a question about whether the latest statement by Egyptian Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali calling for mutual recognition of the PLO and Israel was not a deviation from the Camp David agreements where the name of the PLO was not mentioned, As-Sadat said: "'Ali's statement reflects our basic policy. I myself have declared this several times, including once over Israeli television in Arabic. This is our policy and it is valid. At Camp David we only prepared the way for the end of Israeli military rule. It will be possible to raise the question of Palestinian participation in 3 years. Until then we must create a suitable atmosphere, not for ourselves, since we began to change the atmosphere in 1977, but for others."

I asked the Egyptian president if he had not made the matter of Jerusalem deliberately worse than it was in order to open up for himself a way to return to the Arab world. As-Sadat replied angrily: "Absolutely not. You would be well advised to read my letter to King Hassan in which I accused the Arab and Muslim countries of having caused this situation, and then you will be convinced that our position has not connection with the Arab countries.

"We have no contacts with Saudi Arabia. Prince Fahd has accused me of hiding behind a mask, but now we see who is hiding behind a mask; the mask is the Pakistani division that came to protect the Saudi royal family."

As-Sadat said that the latest statements by the Syrian Ba'th Party calling for a "qualitative change in Syria's relations with the Soviet Union" were a "very grave danger." However, he claimed, it was not only President Hafiz al-Asad and his ruling Ba'th Party who were guilty, but the entire camp in the Arab world that supported Al-Asad and financed his mistakes and failures in Lebanon.

The Egyptian president said he did not think the latest UNSC resolution on Jerusalem was a "suitable compensation" for resuming the autonomy talks since, he said, Menahem Begin had challenged the United Nations and was still insisting on transferring his office to East Jerusalem.

As-Sadat said the United States and Western Europe, "Israel's natural allies," had turned against the latter on the Jerusalem question, and he also said that all sides must do their best to return to the Camp David process and not permit anything to harm this process.

He also said that his letter to Begin this week would be shorter than the two previous letters and that he had decided to reply to that letter--although he had previously said there would be no more correspondence--only because he was convinced that there were certain questions that required clarification to prevent further complications in the relations between the two sides.

As-Sadat also disclosed that he had altered the text of his letter of invitation to President Navon to avoid new misunderstandings. The original draft suggested that Navon come to Cairo "as soon as possible." However, As-Sadat had crossed out these words and, instead, had written that President Navon and his wife were invited to come "at a date convenient for them." As-Sadat said the invitation did not include a proposal to Navon to make a speech to the Egyptian National Assembly, "but if Navon makes such a request I will be happy to agree, since he has every right to speak to our parliament, just as I spoke to your parliament."

I told President as-Sadat that the personal attacks against Menahem Begin recently published in the Egyptian press, especially those libelous caricatures in AL-JUMHURIYAH, were an insult not only to Begin himself but to the whole of Israel. He replied: "I have already told Prime Minister Begin that he is entirely justified in his complaint. I summoned the chief editors of the Egyptian press, and in front of them all I rebuked the editor of AL-JUMHURIYAH and told him he must not allow such things to be published in the press. However, we have a free press. I know you do not believe me when I say this. But what can I do? We really do have a free press. But the papers should not have made personal attacks against heads of state, and they have stopped."

In reply to another question involving the one-sided normalization, As-Sadat said: "You have come to see me twice in 3 days. Is this not a sign of normalization? Today I signed a letter inviting President Navon to Cairo. Eli knows that any time he has something to tell me, my door is open. Israeli tourists are coming in droves. But, as for Egyptians who hesitate to establish business ties with Israel, what can I do? The private sector is flourishing, and it has enough business.

"If people from the private sector do not want business links with Israel, I have no control over them. As for an apartment for Ben-Elisar, I know about the problem and we have tried to help. But people are simply sensitive about what happens in the Middle East.

As-Sadat added: "When people hear about raids into southern Lebanon, about new settlements and especially about Jerusalem, they become nervous. Can I force them to rent their houses to Ben-Elisar? Do not ask me for the impossible. My people stand behind me 99 percent and behind the peace process, and my people, like me, are firm in their intention to continue on the road toward an inclusive peace settlement."

EGYPT'S GHALI ON ROMANIAN INITIATIVE TO HELP MIDDLE EAST PROCESS

TA221350 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 22 Aug 80 p 2

[MA'ARIV Cairo correspondent Tamar Golan report: "Dr Butrus Ghali to MA'ARIV Correspondent: Ceausescu Seeks To Include the Palestinians in the Negotiation Process"]

[Text] The major component in the recent political initiative of the Romanian president, Nicolae Ceausescu, is the bid to include the Palestinians in the negotiation process in the Middle East. This initiative is now in its early stages, the Egyptian minister of state for foreign affairs said to MA'ARIV correspondent.

The Egyptian minister visited Romania last week. Earlier the PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat had paid a visit to Bucharest. President Ceausescu also had contacts with Jewish and Israeli leaders, and this activity gave rise to a wave of speculation to the effect that Romania is actively joining the political process in the Middle East.

First it was reported that Ceausescu would unexpectedly visit Jordan, this past Sunday, and Egypt at a date yet not determined. The visit to Jordan has been cancelled. Dr Ghali said yesterday that "at this stage no preparations are being made for a visit of Romania's president to Cairo."

Egypt supports every political initiative--be it an initiative by the nine European Community states, or by the Romanian president or Chancellor Bruno Kreisky, or by a number of African countries. "Our goal is to maintain the peace dynamics," Ghali stressed.

The impression made is that the Egyptians can very well distinguish between initiatives that are serious and those whose main aim is propaganda. In Cairo they know that only an initiative to which the United States will be an active party and which will receive Israel's consent will be of any significance. But in their opinion they must not hurt the feelings of friendly leaders demonstrating good will and offering their services, especially since such activity creates the impression that the situation is not one of total stalemate.

GHALI DENIES EGYPT OBSTRUCTED ISRAELI RELATIONS WITH AFRICA

TA221121 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 22 Aug 80 p 1

[MA'ARIV Cairo correspondent Tamar Golan report: "The Egyptian Minister of State for Foreign Affairs to MA'ARIV: Egypt Has Not Worked Against the Resumption of Relations Between African States and Israel"]

[Text] "There is no truth in the Israeli claim that Egypt has allegedly tried to foil the resumption of relations between Israel and African countries," the minister of state for foreign affairs, Dr Butrus Ghali told MA'ARIV in a special interview.

Ghali declined to directly comment on the contention contained in the letter of Prime Minister Menahem Begin to President as-Sadat. Nevertheless, he said: "The opposite is true: Several African countries have been trying for years to represent the Palestinian problem as one concerning Africa, and consider the PLO as a liberation movement. This was started at the Khartoum conference, before President as-Sadat's initiative."

Following the recent summit conference of the Organization of African Unity held in Freetown, Israeli Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir said that according to reliable information received in Jerusalem, the Egyptian delegation and Dr Ghali himself had worked to prevent the resumption of diplomatic relations between African states and Israel.

The Egyptian minister admitted that a number of African leaders had raised the question of resuming relations with Israel in talks with him. "I told them: How can I recommend to you not to maintain relations with Israel, when my country has established full diplomatic relations with Israel? This issue should be your own decision," the Egyptian minister replied.

Nevertheless, Dr Ghali does not disguise the fact that Egypt has not acted to prevent the adoption of anti-Israeli resolutions in African conferences, or in other international bodies.

EGYPTIAN MILITARY DELEGATION ARRIVES FOR TALKS 24 AUG

TA250700 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0405 GMT 25 Aug 80

[Text] [Yig'al Rom] Members of the Egyptian military delegation arrived in Israel last night to continue the military talks here, in the framework of the joint committee. The agenda includes a discussion on routine security problems in Sinai. The visitors are headed by Admiral (Muhsayn Hamdi), and other members of the committee with him are three colonels, one brigadier general and a representative of the Egyptian Foreign Ministry, whose name is (Hasan Rashwan). Here is our military correspondent Shmu'el Tal:

[Tal] The delegation members came on an El Al flight from Cairo. They were received by their counterparts here, Major General Tamir and Brigadier General Si'on. The Egyptian ambassador to Israel also came to receive them. Admiral (Muhsayn Hamdi), who is heading the Egyptian delegation, said that the very fact of the delegation members being here in Israel is a good sign. There is normalization, he said, and we are working together to implement the agreement.

[Begin (Hamdi) recording--in English] We are here as a joint commission and I think it is a very good sign, a very clear sign that this is normalization. We are working together in full cooperation and we are trying to make everything smooth and to fulfill all the provisions of the treaty as we have been assigned. [end recording]

[Tal] The committee chairman, Brig Gen Dov Si'on, said that the continuation of the withdrawal from Sinai was not on the agenda and will not be discussed by the joint committee. The date for the deployment on the international border is April 1982, he said, and there is time until then and no need to rush. The committee is dealing with routine affairs and the very fact of the meeting proves the normalization. That is what he said.

[Begin Si'on recording] The international border at Al-'Arish and Ne'ot Sinai is open, and hundreds of Jews and Arabs cross it every day from both sides. Tourism to St. Catherine's continues. Diving continues in Ra's Muhammad. These are signs of the normalization. Of course, the normalization is being conducted at a speed suitable for both nations, and perhaps it does not exactly suit our speed. But it apparently does suit the Egyptian speed. [end recording]

[Rom] Matters are proceeding at the Egyptian speed. Today Deputy Defense Minister Mordekhay Tzipori will host the committee members at a luncheon, and before their departure Admiral (Muhsayn Hamdi) will make a private visit to the navy. The topics to be raised at today's and tomorrow's talks will apparently be supervision over the demilitarized zone, the prevention of smuggling, the return of stolen cars, tourism and everything connected with it--routine affairs. As we said, the continuation of the withdrawal from Sinai will not be raised for discussion at all. This is what the heads of the joint committee said. Next month the committee will meet again in Egypt.

BEGIN CRITICAL OF U.S. SECURITY COUNCIL ABSTENTION

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[Text] We have strength. We must stand up, not kneel. These are remarks the prime minister made during the debate on the reaction to the U.S. abstention in the UN Security Council and following the removal of the embassies from Jerusalem. Impressions from the Cabinet table were that Menahem Begin is ready for a frontal battle with the Carter administration. In the prime minister's view, the Jews of the United States are on Israel's side. They are prepared for battle, he said. This is also how the Cabinet announcement was formulated: All the blame is laid on the United States, which could have prevented the resolution calling for the transfer of the embassies from Jerusalem, and did not do so.

The Cabinet announcement is especially grave from the aspect of the [U.S.] administration, the prime minister said at the session. One of the ministers, who could not restrain himself, whispered to his colleague: "They will go into a terrible panic. They will be depressed." After the session, another minister said: "For several weeks or months, until the U.S. election, Israel will enjoy the status of a minor power and Menahem Begin will take advantage of this." The administration's hands will be tied, preventing it from reacting.

We have strength, the prime minister said, when speaking about the difficult discussion he had with the U.S. ambassador to Israel at the end of last week. "I asked him whether you had not chosen Washington unilaterally as the capital of the United States."

The report about the IDF action in Lebanon also expressed the prime minister's aggressive approach. The defense minister enthusiastically supports initiating offensive actions against the terrorists anywhere.

Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir demonstrated a moderate view on the naming of his replacement, Minister Yitzhaq Moda'i. The proposed foreign minister expressed reservations about the expected visit by EC Council President Gaston Thorn who is due to arrive in Israel next week as a part of his visit to the area. Minister Shamir explained patiently why we must give Thorn a friendly reception.

Dr Burg made well-known evaluations of Sol Linotiwz' expected mission. In Dr Burg's opinion, the mission has an 80 percent chance of succeeding.

These were some impressions from the Cabinet session.

Further Report on Begin Criticism

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[Text] The prime minister has criticized the U.S. vote on the Jerusalem issue in the Security Council. Mr Begin was speaking at a session of the Knesset's Foreign Affairs and Security Committee. During the discussion he exchanged words with Shim'on Peres following the latter's severe criticism of the Jerusalem law and the political deterioration which came in its wake.

U.S. ENVOY LINOWITZ TO ARRIVE IN ISRAEL AT END OF AUGUST

TA221032 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0900 GMT 22 Aug 80

[Text] The U.S. President's special envoy to the autonomy talks, Sol Linowitz, will arrive in the Middle East at the end of August.

Our political correspondent reports that the U.S. ambassador in Israel conversed with the prime minister this morning and reported to him Linowitz' wish to come to this area with the aim of examining the possibilities for resuming the negotiations. The prime minister expressed Israel's consent to the visit by Linowitz, who will be received here with due respect.

Our correspondent adds that the prime minister also expressed Israel's dissatisfaction with Washington's vote at the Security Council and its abstention regarding the decision on Jerusalem.

Our political correspondent notes that contrary to Egypt's position--which is interested in delaying the talks until after the U.S. elections--the U.S. administration has taken this step in order to assert its desire to continue the negotiations during the election period. Presidents Carter and as-Sadat differ on this matter.

Burg Welcomes Linowitz Visit

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[Excerpt] Head of the ministerial team to the autonomy talks Dr Yosef Burg has welcomed the upcoming visit of U.S. Special Ambassador Sol Linowitz who will arrive here to examine the possibilities for resuming the talks. Talking to our political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer, Burg emphasized that as Israel was not the one who shut the door on the negotiations, it was not up to Israel to reopen it. According to Burg, Egypt's position on the issue should now be presented. Referring to Linowitz' visit, Dr Burg said it was welcome. He pointed out that he had canceled a trip overseas due to the arrival of the U.S. diplomat.

CABINET ISSUES COMMUNIQUE DEPLORING UN RESOLUTION

TA241340 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 1315 GMT 24 Aug 80

[Government Press Office release]

[Text] Jerusalem, 24 Aug--Following is the Cabinet decision adopted today: The Israeli Cabinet rejects and denounces the 20 August Security Council resolution on Jerusalem, a resolution made possible by the abstention of the U.S. representative. This is capitulation to the blackmail pressure exerted by the oil terrorists [eimatanim].

We are sorry that friendly countries decided to transfer their embassies from Jerusalem to the coastal area. We regret the astonishing U.S. vote following the speech made by the secretary of state. As said, this vote made possible the adoption of a resolution calling on several embassies to leave Jerusalem while clear U.S. promises exist to transfer the U.S. Embassy from the coastal area to Jerusalem.

The ancient people of Israel neither need the recognition of the Security Council nor the agreement of its members for Jerusalem to be the capital of the Jewish state. Jerusalem will continue to be, just as it has been for over 3,000 years, the capital of Israel, one indivisible city and the center of life for the Jewish people.

Further Details

TA241433 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1400 GMT 24 Aug 80

[Text] Today's Cabinet session was highlighted by sharp criticism leveled at the United States because of its abstention when the Security Council voted on the issue of Jerusalem.

The prime minister disclosed that Vice President Walter Mondale and Secretary of State Edmund Muskie apologized to the Israeli representative for Muskie's remark at the Security Council that the Muslim countries were partners to the negotiations on Resolution 242. Mr Begin said that Israel regarded this remark as being very serious. He told the ministers that he had said to the U.S. ambassador that last week's Security Council resolution was a capitulation to Arab pressure just as Europe capitulated to Nazi Germany during World War II.

Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir revealed that Senator Henry Jackson cautioned Secretary of State Muskie not to abstain. However, Muskie replied that it was too late, since the President had already made up his mind.

At the Cabinet session the prime minister also said that one should not be afraid because of the transfer of the embassies to Tel Aviv. Begin rejected the U.S. claim that Israel had been adopting unilateral steps in Jerusalem, saying that a country defending its capital was certainly making a unilateral step. [sentence as heard] Israel did not intend to consult its partners in the autonomy negotiations on issues concerning the capital of Israel.

CABINET DISCUSSES THORN VISIT, APPROVES CANAL

TA241128 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1100 GMT 24 Aug 80

[Excerpts] The cabinet was informed of the expected arrival of the president of the EC, Gaston Thorn, on a second visit next week. Ministers Sharon and Moda'i expressed reservations over this, remarking that it was not desirable to allow the EC representative to visit Israel after he met, a few days ago, the terrorist chief Yasir 'Arafat, and also because he intends to meet with the Palestinians.

The Cabinet approved in principle the construction of the sea-to-sea canal along the southern route. The canal would extend from Qatif, in the Gaza Strip, to Masada. Prof Yuval Ne'eman, who took part in the Cabinet's discussion of the canal project, told our correspondent Nicola Rosenbaum that 1 year would be required for preparations, another 2 years for planning--so that work in the field could get underway in 3 years.

Gaza Mayor Opposes Canal Decision

TA241701 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1600 GMT 24 Aug 80

[From the "Evening Newsreel"]

[Text] We protest the Israeli Cabinet decision regarding the building of the canal from the Gaza Strip to the Dead Sea, Gaza Mayor Rashid ash-Shawwa stated a short time ago. The Israeli Cabinet does not hold any right in the Gaza Strip, Rashid ash-Shawwa told our correspondent Bassam Ja'bar. Therefore, there cannot be a situation in which the Israeli Cabinet initiates any works in the Gaza Strip without consulting us.

KING HUSAYN INTENDS TO REPLACE PRIME MINISTER IN NOVEMBER

TA250526 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0400 GMT 25 Aug 80

[Text] Contacts are being held in Amman to establish a new government in order to take the premiership out of the hands of Palestinian Dr Qasim ar-Rimawi. This has been learned by our correspondent Pinhas 'Inbari. The Jordanian king wants to give the premiership to a Jordanian. Three candidates are mentioned for the post: (Ahmad al-Alawi), Zayd ar-Rifa'i and ('Abd as-Salam al-Majali). The new government is scheduled to be appointed in November, after the Arab summit conference in Amman.